ex Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1797. [N° 1835.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, that in Pursuance of the 9th Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a Semi Annual Dividend, will be declared and paid, on Monday the third Day of July next.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 13, 1797.

MR. TURNER will open his DANCING-SCHOOL, To morrow, the 14th Instant.

Newport, June 13, 1797.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined, and Lump-Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

For Sale, by

Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's, No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

For Sale, by

GEORGE CHAMPLIN,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality, by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale,

ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Swedes' Bar-Iron, of the first Qualities, flat and square, of every Dimension,
Iron Hoops and Nail Rods,
Cordage of every Dimension,
Russia and Raven's Duck, first Quality,
Osnabrigs, Bagging, Hessian Rolls, Britannias, brown Silesias, Dowlas, Stripes and Checks, Platilles Royales,
Russia and German Sheetings, Diapers, Bed-Ticking, and Oil Cloths by the Package
French Cognac Brandy, and Holland Gin of superior Qualities, by the Pipe,
New-England Rum, Molasses and Sugar, per Hogshead,
Fine and superfine Flour,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 14, Window Glass.
Pint, Half Pint, and Gill Tumblers, per Box.
Hamburgh Cordial Cakes.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for shipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as at New-York, or any other State.

Ebenezer Woodward

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

Coarse and fine Salt, Virginia Coal, Truss Hoops, Mast Hoops, Jib Hanks, Handspikes, Clapboards, Oak and Pine Joists, smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop in Thames Street, superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—One SHIP of 290 Tons—One BRIG of 110 Tons—Two SCHOONERS, One about 90 Tons—the other of 40 Tons Burthen.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

N. B. A small Quantity of excellent Mustard, in Quarter and Half-Pound Bottles.

FOR SALE, BY

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A Great Variety of Crockery and Glass Ware assorted; Crates of Crockery Ware assorted; Boxes of Glass Ware, containing Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Mugs, &c.—A few Boxes of Castile Soap.

The above Articles by Wholesale and Retail.

French Brandy by Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel; excellent Sherry Wine, by the Cask; a Quantity of Paper Hangings, by Wholesale or Retail; and a few Pounds of sewing Silk.

The best of Old Madeira Wine, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, Claret; Brandy; Rum; London Porter, Brown Stout; Hyson Tea; Chocolate; Sweet Oil;—and many other Articles in the Grocery Line, by Retail.

A few Puncheons of 2d and 3d Proof Windward Island RUM, cheap for Cash.

Also a few Hogsheads and Tierces of *good* Molasses.

Newport, June 13, 1797.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

CONsisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

MR NICHOLAS moved the order of the day on the going into a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Dr. SMITH hoped a preference would be given to the bill received from the Senate yesterday prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States.

General VARNUM observed, that there was no evidence before the House to prove the necessity of adopting prohibitory measures, the instance of the letter from the collector of Charleston, mentioning the purchase of arms and ammunition by French agents, was no more sufficient to warrant the law, than the conduct of the British had been, who had purchased a considerable quantity of both for the use of their subjects in the West Indies to be employed against the subjects of France and Spain, not only employed against them, but against principles similar to those of our own government, calculated to promote the happiness of mankind; he was not prepared to decide on this question without returns of the quantities of military stores on hand in the United States.

General WILLIAMS expressed his disposition to accommodate gentlemen who had not made up their mind, by the asked for delay.

Mr. RUTLEDGE preferred proceeding to the bill because he considered despatch necessary, it had been stated officially that vast quantities of arms and ammunition were daily exporting from one of the weakest parts of the union, it was a fact known to himself & so, and unless foreign agents were restrained in their exportation by this law, the Southern States would be deprived of the means of defence. He said that the agents he alluded to had cash enough in the Bank at Charleston to purchase up all the ammunition in the country.

Gen. SMITH gave the preference to the unfinished business of yesterday, as the most expeditious way of going thro' the various subjects before them. He remarked on the purchases which had been referred to, by saying that any contracts of this nature were likely to have been proposed before to day; but gentlemen ought not to insinuate that France was making any purchases with a view to deprive the United States of the means of defence, if she was actuated by hostile, motives, her agents would have conducted their business with secrecy, and employed merchants to execute their orders, but the fair, open, and candid line of conduct, pursued by the agents, in giving information to the public officers of their instructions, repelled the idea of insidious purchases, he stated that there was at the present moment, a greater quantity of gunpowder and salt petre, in America, than he had known at any former period.

Mr. GILES did not conceive it of much importance which motion had the preference, tho' he was inclined to prefer the unfinished business of yesterday, as those resolutions contained the most alarming propositions which had ever been presented to the house; if they were not adopted, it would be best to quiet the alarm they had created as soon as possible by their rejection, for his own part, he was for the decision, as he meant to vote against them all, except one for raising money if any eligible means could be devised.

Mr. SEWAL was not prepared to go on with the resolutions, as had not made up his mind which to reject or which to agree to.

Mr. NICHOLAS opposed going on with the prohibitory law, as he was not prepared to judge of its effects, he believed that its adoption would lessen the quantity of military stores, and destroy some manufactures essential to the public defence.

Mr. BROOKS was in favor of prohibiting the exportation of powder, as from the best information he had there was no superabundant supply in the country.

A few more desultory remarks were made on this subject, reiterating the ideas already expressed, when at length the question was put—on going into a committee of the whole on the state of the union—on the division there was 42 in favor, and 43 against it.

The House afterwards resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms or ammunition from the United States, and permitting certain military apparatus to be imported free of duty.

Mr. LIVINGSTON wished to omit the article extending the duration of the bill to ONE YEAR, and to make it until the conclusion of the next [illegible] Congress; [illegible] after long desultory debate was adopted, upon a division, Ayes 43. Noes 40.

Mr. LYON of Vermont said he was apprehensive that the clause which went to the prohibition of exporting light iron ordnance, shells, and shot, might be attended with more serious consequences than gentlemen were aware of; there never can be any want of either of these articles in the United States at any time, unless such a measure as the present is adopted; the state he represented and several of the New England states had numerous furnaces which would all be materially injured by a law of the kind, he therefore moved that these articles should be exempted.

General Smith said there was much more weight in the observations than some gentlemen appeared disposed to believe; in Maryland there was but one person who who was thoroughly conversant in the founding of cannon, such a law would ruin those branches, and if we should once sink the new manufactories, we should find it difficult if times of need should arrive, to replace them.

Mr. LYON said there were 40 persons who understood the several branches in the Eastern States, yet the injury would be the greater since they would be taken from their business. The amendment was lost.

Mr. DAYTON was surprized at the haste with which such important measures were rejected; the state in which he lived could supply the whole world, with shot if required, there never would be therefore an apprehension of internal necessity, and the injury would only arise to ourselves from such a restriction; he would therefore move to strike out, bomb shells and cannon balls from the clause; upon this amendment a tedious controversy took place in which Doctor Smith, Messrs. Brooks, Harper, Thatcher, Gordon, Otis and Williams, were against the amendment, and in support of it, General Smith, Messrs. Nicholas, Lyon, Macon, Dayton, and Clairbourne.

On the part of the former it was argued that we were likely to want these articles, under the present apprehension of a war—that supposing that not to be the case, we should keep them out of the hands of French picaroons, and privateers that annoyed our trade—that the keeping might save us from involvement in hostility, and as numbers of our vessels became legal seizures, both to the British and French, by carrying warlike stores, so the restriction would diminish our future hopes on that account—that we are looking to a state of things, that will demand all our resources; our naval force, our military, and our fortifications, will need them—and that the manufacture could not be discouraged, as the workmen could turn their hands to other branches; for instance those who are now casting balls for the destruction of men, may be employed in making hollow ware for the use of men—and finally, that no foreign nation could complain of our restricting, since the articles are contraband of war.

By the supporters of the amendment it was maintained that as we could always procure more than we need, and the manufacturer would be injured, it would be impolitic, since it would not affect any other power in any way but the enhancement of the price, while it would deprive us of the zeal and support of our manufacturers—that the idea of keeping them from pickaroons was ridiculous, as they never used any, boarding was their mode of warfare—that the idea of one kind of workmen taking up another branch was contradicted by experience, and evidence is now before the Secretary of war, where men, having been taken from casting hollow ware to cast cannon balls, had caused by their want of skill in that branch, several cannon to burst—that the trade in cannon that was great from Vermont to Canada, and the loss of that infant state would be considerable by such a law—and as we neither could pretend to say we should actually want those articles ourselves, it appeared to be calculated to convey impressions very much at variance with neutrality, since it could go only to affect one nation.

Upon the spirit of this last argument Mr. Harper delivered one of his usual warm speeches—asserting the independence of the country, and not to regard what other nations thought; how long are we to follow such a mode of considering what other nations thought about our measures, it was idle, disgraceful, and humiliating.

Mr. NICHOLAS said, "I will tell the gentleman, *when I shall cease to express apprehensions of war and interference with foreign nations; when I see persons entrusted with the administration of our affairs disposed to consult the national peace before their own latent views—when I see them disposed to do that which*

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they profess; when I shall not see their measures leading us step by step into measures, which if persevered in, must at length be decided by strength of arms."

He then said, that if that clause were passed it would be an unequivocal indication of the disposition of government; it will be in contradiction to our neutrality; and a just cause of offence to that nation whom it may injure.

Mr. GALLATIN said the gentlemen from New York (Brock) had originated the allusion to foreign nations—and the gentleman from Virginia, (Nicholas) had only applied the arguments on the opposite side.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to divide the question into two parts in the two articles—upon the question for striking out bombs—Ayes 42 Noes 45 upon the question for striking out cannon balls—Ayes 51 which was a majority.

The house was then resumed on the bill with amendments, but further alterations being deemed necessary it was postponed till tomorrow.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the bill for prohibiting citizens of the United States from fitting out cruizers or entering on board ships of war.

The penalties of this bill are, fine not more than 10,000 dollars and ten years imprisonment; a very singular developement of principles and politics occured in a conversation on this bill, which was at length adjourned to Wednesday, after some few amendments had been made, and the whole ordered to a select committee to report there upon.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Mr. Otis presented a memorial from sundry merchants of Boston and Charlestown, concerned in the trade to China and India, praying relief from the immediate operation of a law for laying an additional duty on India goods. —Referred to a committee of three.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION BILL.

This bill was recommended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Smith, after a short debate, withdrew for the present, his third and fourth propositions.

The 5th proposition, viz. *That provision be made by law for regulating the arming of the merchants vessels of the United States*, was read. This occasioned an animated debate. It was thought by those opposed to it, that it would defeat its object, as being too expensive; —that it would be more hazardous and destructive than an absolute declaration of war, which it would produce—as English and French merchants, under it, would fit out vessels to cruize against the property of these nations;—that all the native American merchants were against arming; that like letter of marque and reprisal, it was the forerunner of war; and that it would raise, instead of lower, the price of insurance.

On the other side, it was said, that neutral nations had a right to arm their vessels;—that many had and were arming, and that it was necessary to regulate them;—that it was the only means left to protect our commerce from total destruction, unless an embargo, or convoys were resorted to;—that the continued buccaneering principles in the West-Indies rendered it necessary even in peace;—that France could not take offence at even sinking their West India picaroons, as the late French minister had declared they were unauthorized by the Directory;—that although the East and West Indies, and the Mediterranean were mentioned, that its object was general; and that commanders of ships ought to be bound in severe penalties against carrying contraband articles, or supplying blockaded or rebellious ports.

At three o'clock the committee rose and reported progress.

NEW TROOPS BILL.

A Bill from the Senate was read, for providing an additional corps of Artillerists and Engineers, to consist of 990 non commissioned officers [to be enlisted for five years], with a proportionate number of officers. To form four battalions, and one regiment. Mr. Macon moved, that the bill be rejected, as the present military establishment of the United States was fully adequate to all the immediate services. Mr. Smith moved the house to adjourn—which was carried.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Read a third time the bill prohibiting the exportation of warlike stores.

Mr. Lyon said, he had not yet conquered his scruples upon the impolicy of that part of this bill which restricts the exportation of cannon; there can be only two motives to enforce such a measure, either to prevent others from obtaining them—or to secure them for ourselves, upon a presumption that we shall want them ourselves; if so prevent others, it should not be a partial prohibition, but extend to provisions of every kind, the other motive, the apprehension of a want for our own use, had been fully answered on a former occasion, and that we could never stand in need of any of the articles thus included in the bill; he had no sort of interest in this particular, nor was it correct as had been stated that there was a manufacture of such articles carried on in Vermont; this was a mistake; his objection to it went to the principle, and to serve the manufactures of the eastern states generally; if the word CANNON therefore should not be struck out, he should be obliged to vote against the bill.

Dr. Smith said that this bill was a very important one, he should call for the Yeas and Nays upon it.

Upon the question, shall the bill pass, the votes were as follows.—— Yeas 74.—Nays 8.

Dr. Smith brought up a report from the committee appointed to consider the bill from the Senate to prevent citizens of the United States from fitting out or aiding in fitting, or entering on board ships of war intended to cruise against the United States, or powers in amity with the United States.

Which after several amendments was adopted, the committee rose and reported to the House, and was read a third time.

Dr. Smith then moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a Bill for prohibiting citizens of the United States from taking the command or entering on board ships of war belonging to powers at war.— ordered to a committee of three.

Mr. Coit said that there was a circumstance which required the attention of the House; it appeared that there was nothing in the laws of the United States to prevent vessels belonging to these States captured by pirates or other vessels of war from obtaining new registers; this circumstance was subject to abuses, as captains might be tempted in particular circumstance to sacrifice their vessels, and privateers to capture as the property would become more valuable by the possession of such a new Register; he would therefore move that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to prevent any persons from obtaining Registers but the original owners; ordered to a committee of three.

Mr. Livingston said that the commissioners for carrying into effect the 6 th article of the treaty with Great Britain, being now assembled, it had occurred to him, and having conversed upon the subject with several other gentlemen, they agreed with him in the necessity of appointing an agent on the part of the United States, who might have it in charge to defend the suits on the part of the United States; the benefit by the prevention of collusion and other abuses he thought would be of great advantage, and seemed to be necessary; he moved a resolution for a committee to be appointed, to report upon the subject. Agreed to.

Read a second time, the bill for providing a corps of artillerists.

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On the Resolution of Mr. Smith, to provide for a naval armament, a lengthy debate ensued, at the conclusion of which the resolution was put and carried, there being 52 votes for it. Adjourned.

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Returns of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, were ordered, on motion of Mr. Blount.

General Smith moved, that the President be requested to order to be laid before the House, a detail of the spoliations committed on our commerce, since 1st of October, 1796, specifying the names of the vessels, value of charges, their respective States, and the several powers who have committed the depredations.

General Smith moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the President with the resolution.—A committee of two was appointed accordingly.

The resolution, respecting the call for 80,000 militia, to hold themselves in readiness, was carried.

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A bill to provide for the above services was introduced, read a first and second time, and committed for Monday.

Took into consideration the two resolutions from the committee of the whole; the first of which was to the following effect, as moved by Mr. Blount.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized to call upon the Executive of the several States, to organize, as soon as may be, and hold in readiness to march, at a moment's warning 80,000 militia including officers, to be officered at the discretion of the several States out of other corps, THE LEVIES TO BE APPORTIONED AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES, IN PROPORTION TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF WHITE INHABITANTS OF EACH STATE.

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The question on the resolution as amended was taken by ayes and noes, and were as follows:—Yeas 68—Noes 21.

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Dr. Smith moved to provide the additional corps to the military establishment of the United States;—but withdrew, in order to permit the question of Mr. Blount being put, on appointing a committee of ways and means.

It was proposed that the committee should consist of 16, then of 15, then of 13 members, every one of which members, were left on a division; at length the House ordered 7 to be the number, of which the committee should consist, and they were appointed accordingly.

Adjourned.

MILAN, March 15.

AN unexpected and important change has taken place in the Venetian territory; three of the principal towns of that republic, Verona, Brescia, and Bergamo, the former of which contains sixty thousand, the second forty eight thousand, and the last thirteen thousand inhabitants, together with the town of Crema, have thrown themselves on the protection of the French, and solicited to be annexed to the new republic of Lombardy.

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The papal towns of Ravenna, Gubbio, and the duchy of Gubbio, are likewise desirous of being united to the Cispadane republic; and their central assembly has abolished the torture.

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This day an event, which still appears to us as a dream has taken place; the first families of this city have placed themselves under the protection of the French. All the Venetian authorities are suspended, and all the troops have been disarmed and disbanded. A municipality has been elected, which has already administered the oath to about 8000 persons. The late Governor left the city to day about noon, but before he went he published the following

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"I engage my self to the people of Bergamo, that I will do my utmost to procure liberty for those persons who are now confined at Venice for favouring the French republic, and their restoration to their families.

(Signed) "ALEX. OTTOLINI."

Every place swarms with French cockades. It is expected that a similar revolution will take place at Verona, Brescia, and Crema:—yet, considering the magnitude of the event, the greatest tranquility and order prevails.

PARIS, April 7.

General Jourdan is chosen Elector for Limoges. France will rejoice to see the Conqueror of Fleurus one of her Legislatures.

ARRET of April 20

"The Executive Directory directs, that the *Passports granted* by the *Ministers* and *Diplomatic Envoys* of the *United States of America*, or Passports certified by them *shall not be admitted*, nor acknowledged *of any authority*.

"The Minister of Police is charged with the execution of this Arret, which shall be printed. (Signed)

REWBELL, President.

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April 19.

It is stated as a certain fact, that the Minister of External Relations has written to the Commissioners of the Treasury, not to pay any sums due to the Americans.—Has Charles Delacroix had the *dexterity* to break altogether an Alliance which Robespierre himself respected? He is, without doubt, ignorant how much commerce and maritime advantages this rupture will hold out to England.

April 26.

Barrere has been chosen Deputy to the Legislative Body by the Electoral Assembly of Tarbes.

The Apollo of Belvidere, and 22 waggons filled with a part of the precious articles of the fine Arts, agreed to be given up by the Treaty with the Pope, are now on their way to Paris.

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The two Citizens Theulieres, Brothers and Editors of the *Journal General de France* are confined in the prison La Force, for having called the Directors, *Kings with iron sceptres*.

LONDON, April 26

Mr. Pitt opened his Budget to the Commons, stating the sum wanted at 42,766,cool. —proposing to insure the raising this enormous sum, new taxes, viz. an increased duty on stamps, progressive duty on deeds transferring property, stamped copies of deeds, Probates of Wills, additional tax in Newspapers and Advertisements, Attornies Certificates, and Wrought Plate.

An expedition is equipping in England for Chili and Peru.

On some trifling advantages gained recently by the Imperial troops over the French in Italy, it is said the inhabitants of Verona, in Venice, assembled, and destroyed 500 French in the hospitals in that city. In consequence, it is added, Argereau, ordered that city to be set fire to, and destroyed; and demanded of the Doge other satisfaction, which was, of necessity granted.

The Boyal ship Albion is lost.

News from Dublin, of April 30, says there is every appearance of an immediate and terrible insurrection.

The Dutch fleet have again left the Texel.

Admiral Duncan sails immediately in pursuit of them.

The Prince of Wertemburg is in England —May 18 he is to be married to the Princess Royal. His Majesty has demanded a portion for her of the British Parliament.

May 4

Of the MUTINY in the FLEET.

The following interesting particulars of the origin, progress, and termination of the late unfortunate Mutiny on board the Channel fleet, are given by an Officer of rank on board the Royal George:" In the month of Feb. last, petitions were sent from all the line of battle ships at Portsmouth to Lord Howe, but being all written by one person, and couched in the same language, it was presumed they were only the productions of some factious or mad brained individuals, who were too contemptable for notice; the petitions were therefore thrown aside, and obtained no answers, which on our return to port from the last cruize, occasioned a correspondence by letter to be kept up and passed from ship to ship, through the whole fleet, till at length it was unanimously agreed upon, that no ship should lift an anchor till a redress of grievances was obtained. In this state matters remained till the 25th ult. when Admiral Bridport ordered the signal for the fleet to prepare for sea; but, instead of weighing anchor, three cheers were given from the Queen Charlotte, as the signal of dissatisfaction, which was in like manner followed by every ship in the fleet. The Officers were thunderstruck, and tried various means to bring the men to a sense of their duty, but without effect. The next day a boat from each ship was demanded, and two men from the crew of each were appointed Delegates to represent the whole; Lord Howe's cabin was deemed the most proper place for their deliberations. On the 27th, every man in the fleet was sworn to support the cause in which he had embarked, even the Admiral's body servants, were not exempted from the oath. Our next procedure was the rearing ropes, *in terrorem*, at the fore yard arm, and turning all the Officers out of the fleet who had behaved in a tyrannical manner; thank GOD, we had but one of this description in our ship, who was a master's mate. On the 28th, the Lords of the Admiralty arrived here, in the course of which and two following days, several propositions were made by them to reduce the fleet to obedience, but ineffectually. On the 31st, Admirals Gardner, Colpoys, and Pole, went on board the Queen Charlotte, in order to confer with the Delegates, who had, in a great measure, become converts to the Admirals, but could settle nothing, as the two Delegates from our ship (the Royal George) were on shore at the Printers, it being resolved that all our proceedings should be committed to the press. On their return on board the Queen Charlotte, they informed the Convention and the Admirals, that it was the determination of the crew belonging to the Royal George to agree to nothing that should not be sanctioned by Parliament, and guaranteed by the King's proclamation; which so disappointed and irritated Admiral Gardner, that he seized one of the Delegates by the collar, and swore he would have them all hanged, with every fifth man throughout the fleet. This act of intemperance so exasperated the crew against the gallant Admiral, that it was with the utmost difficulty he escaped from the ship with his life. The Delegates from the Royal George now returned to their ship, and informed the crew of what had happened, who, after some consultation, resolved on summoning all the Delegates on board their ship, which was done by hoisting the red or bloody flag, which struck terror through the fleet (as the signal was generally understood) and particularly to the officers, who trembled for the consequence, fearing that something dreadfully hostile was intended. It was at this moment that the much valued and respected Lord Bridsport's flag was struck, with a resolution never to display it again, which drew tears from many of the officers. The fleet next proceeded to load their guns, ordered watch to be kept the same as at sea, and put every thing in a state of defence, keeping every officer to his respective ship. This was a proper precaution, as the firmness of Admiral Gardner had so much soured the minds of the men, that something very serious was apprehended. On the 22d the men were somewhat pacified, and caused the letters to be written, one to the Lords of the Admiralty, stating the cause of their conduct on the preceding day; the other to Lord Bridport, in which they styled him their *Father and Friend* and avowed no intentional offence to him. This had a good effect, for on the 23d, the Admiral returned to his ship, hoisted his flag, and, after a short address to the crew, in which he told them the pain the business of the last week would be the means of hurrying him shortly to his grave, he informed them that he had brought with him a redress of all their grievances, and his Majesty's pardon for the offenders, which after some deliberation, were accepted, when every man returned to his duty.

PLYMOUTH, May 8

Half past Six o'clock, P. M.—About half an hour since, a signal was made on board the Atlas, of 98 guns, by hoisting a blue flag at the mizen peak, which was immediately answered by the Majestic, Saturn, and Edgar by displaying the like flag at the mizen or gallant mast head of each ship; and after keeping the flags up a few minutes, the Atlas's signal was hauled down, and the other flags immediately followed: A boat belonging to the Majestic is this moment come on shore from that ship, and by the crew of her we

they profess; when I shall not see their measures leading us step by step into measures, which if persevered in, must at length be decided by strength of arms."

He then said, that if that clause were passed it would be an unequivocal indication of the disposition of government; it will be in contradiction to our neutrality; and a just cause of offence to that nation whom it may injure.

Mr. GALLATIN said the gentleman from New York (Brock) had originated the allusion to foreign nations—and the gentleman from Virginia, (Nicholas) had only applied the arguments on the opposite side.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to divide the question into two parts in the two articles—upon the question for striking out bombs—Ayes 41 Noes 45 upon the question for striking out cannon balls—Ayes 51 which was a majority.

The house was then resumed on the bill with amendments, but further alterations being deemed necessary it was postponed till tomorrow.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the bill for prohibiting citizens of the United States from fitting out cruisers or entering on board ships of war.

The penalties of this bill are, fine not more than 10,000 dollars and ten years imprisonment; a very singular developement of principles and politics occured in a conversation on this bill, which was at length adjourned to Wednesday, after some few amendments had been made, and the whole ordered to a select committee to report thereupon.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Mr. Otis presented a memorial from sundry merchants of Boston and Charlestown, concerned in the trade to China and India, praying relief from the immediate operation of a law for laying an additional duty on India goods. —Referred to a committee of three.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION BILL.

This bill was reamended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Smith, after a short debate, withdrew for the present, his third and fourth propositions.

The 5th proposition, viz. *That provision be made by law for regulating the arming of the merchants vessels of the United States*, was read. This occasioned an animated debate. It was thought by those opposed to it, that it would defeat its object, as being too expensive; —that it would be more hazardous and destructive than an absolute declaration of war, which it would produce—as English and French merchants, under it, would fit out vessels to cruise against the property of these nations;—that all the native American merchants were against arming; that like letter of marque and reprisal, it was the forerunner of war; and that it would raise, instead of lower, the price of insurance.

On the other side, it was said, that neutral nations had a right to arm their vessels;—that many had and were arming, and that it was necessary to regulate them;—that it was the only means left to protect our commerce from total destruction, unless an embargo, or convoys were resorted to;—that the continued buccaneering principles in the West-Indies rendered it necessary even in peace;—that France could not take offence at even sinking their West India picaroons, as the late French minister had declared they were unauthorized by the Directory;—that although the East and West Indies, and the Mediterranean were mentioned, that its object was general; and that commanders of ships ought to be bound in severe penalties against carrying contraband articles, or supplying blockaded or rebellious ports.

At three o'clock the committee rose and reported progress.

NEW TROOPS BILL.

A Bill from the Senate was read, for providing an additional corps of Artillerists and Engineers, to consist of 990 non commissioned officers [to be enlisted for five years], with a proportionate number of officers. To form four battalions, and one regiment. Mr. Macon moved, that the bill be rejected, as the present military establishment of the United States was fully adequate to all the immediate services. Mr. Smith moved the house to adjourn—which was carried.

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Read a third time the bill prohibiting the exportation of warlike stores.

Mr. Lyon said, he had not yet conquered his scruples upon the impolicy of that part of this bill which restricts the exportation of cannon; there can be only two motives to enforce such a measure, either to prevent others from obtaining them—or to secure them for ourselves, upon a presumption that we shall want them ourselves; if to prevent others, it should not be a partial prohibition, but extend to provisions of every kind, the other motive, the apprehension of a want for our own uses, had been fully answered on a former occasion, and that we could never stand in need of any of the articles thus included in the bill; he had no sort of interest in this particular, nor was it correct as had been stated that there is a manufacture of such articles carried on in Vermont; this was a mistake; his objection to it went to the principle, and to serve the manufactures of the eastern states generally; if the word CANNON therefore should not be struck out, he should be obliged to vote against the bill.

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May 4

Of the MUTINY in the FLEET.

The following interesting particulars of the origin, progress, and termination of the late unfortunate Mutiny on board the Channel fleet, are given by an Officer of rank on board the Royal George:" In the month of Feb. last, petitions were sent from all the line of battle ships at Portsmouth to Lord Howe, but being all written by one person, and couched in the same language, it was presumed they were only the productions of some factious or mad brained individuals, who were too contemptable for notice; the petitions were therefore thrown aside, and obtained no answers, which on our return to port from the last cruize, occasioned a correspondence by letter to be kept up and passed from ship to ship, through the whole fleet, till at length it was unanimously agreed upon, that no ship should lift an anchor till a redress of grievances was obtained. In this state matters remained till the 15th ult. when Admiral Bridport ordered the signal for the fleet to prepare for sea; but, instead of weighing anchor, three cheers were given from the Queen Charlotte, as the signal of disaffection, which was in like manner followed by every ship in the fleet. The Officers were thunderstruck, and tried various means to bring the men to a sense of their duty, but without effect. The next day a boat from each ship was demanded, and two men from the crew of each were appointed Delegates to represent the whole; Lord Howe's cabin was deemed the most proper place for their deliberations. On the 17th, every man in the fleet was sworn to support the cause in which he had embarked, even the Admiral's body servants, were not exempted from the oath. Our next procedure was the rearing ropes, *in terrorem*, at the foreyard arm, and turning all the Officers out of the fleet who had behaved in a tyrannical manner; thank GOD, we had but one of that description in our ship, who was a master's mate. On the 18th, the Lords of the Admiralty arrived here, in the course of which, and two following days, several propositions were made by them to reduce the fleet to obedience, but ineffectually. On the 21st, Admirals Gardner, Colpoys, and Pole, went on board the Queen Charlotte, in order to confer with the Delegates, who had, in a great measure, become converts to the Admirals, but could settle nothing, as the two Delegates from our ship (the Royal George) were on shore at the Printers, it being resolved that all our proceedings should be committed to the press. On their return on board the Queen Charlotte, they informed the Convention and the Admirals, that it was the determination of the crew belonging to the Royal George to agree to nothing that should not be sanctioned by Parliament, and guaranteed by the King's proclamation; which so disappointed and irritated Admiral Gardner, that he seized one of the Delegates by the collar, and swore he would have them all hanged, with every fifth man throughout the fleet. This act of intemperance so exasperated the crew against the gallant Admiral, that it was with the utmost difficulty he escaped from the ship with his life. The Delegates from the Royal George now returned to their ship, and informed the crew of what had happened, who, after some consultation, resolved on summoning all the Delegates on board their ship, which was done by hoisting the red or bloody flag, which struck terror through the fleet (as the signal was not generally understood) and particularly to the officers, who trembled for the consequences, fearing that something dreadfully hostile was intended. It was at this moment that the much valued and respected Lord Bridport's flag was struck, with a resolution never to display it again, which drew tears from all the officers. The fleet next proceeded to load their guns, ordered watch to be kept the same as at sea, and put every thing in a state of defence, keeping every officer to his respective ship. This was a proper precaution, as the rashness of Admiral Gardner had so inflamed the minds of the men, that something very serious was apprehended. On the 22d the men were somewhat pacified, and caused two letters to be written, one to the Lords of the Admiralty, stating the cause of their conduct on the preceding day; the other to Lord Bridport, in which they styled him their *Father* and *Friend* and avowed no intentional offence to him. This had a good effect, for on the 23d, the Admiral returned to his ship, and hoisted his flag, and, after a short address to the crew, in which he told them the painful business of the last week would be the means of hurrying him shortly to his grave, he informed them that he had brought with him a redress of all their grievances, and his Majesty's pardon for the offenders, which after some deliberation, were accepted, when every man returned to his duty.

PLYMOUTH, May 2.

Half past Six o'clock, P. M.—About an hour since, a signal was made on board the Atlas, of 98 guns, by hoisting a blue flag at the mizen peak, which was immediately answered by the Majestic. Saturn, and Edgar, by displaying the like flag at the mizen top-gallant mast head of each ship; and after keeping the flags up a few minutes, the Atlas's signal was hauled down, and the other ships immediately followed: A boat belonging to the Majestic is this moment come on shore from that ship, and by the crew of her we are

ormed, that the ſignal abovementioned was the purpoſe of aſſembling the Delegates on ard the Atlas, to communicate the contents a letter juſt received from the Deputies, o were diſpatched from the above ſhips on nday laſt to confer with the Delegates at rtſmouth; the ſubject of which we are inmed is, that they are perfectly ſatisfied th the manner in which their grievances have en ſettled at Spithead, and enjoining the ews of the ſhips here to return to their forer obedience and diſcipline, which we are ppy to ſay, by the accounts received by the ajeſtic's boat's crew were actually taking ace.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

In the courſe of the ſitting of the Houſe of epreſentatives of the United States, on Monyaſt, the following Meſſage was received om the Preſident of the United States:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have received information from the Commiſſioner appointed on the part of the United tates, purſuant to the 3d article of our Treaty with Spain, that the running and arking of the Boundary Line between the olonies of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and the Territory of the United States, have been elayed by the Officers of his Catholic Maeſty; and that they have declared their intenion to maintain his troops, from Military oſts they occupy within the territory of the United States, until the two Governments hall, by Negociation, have ſettled the meanng of the 2d article, reſpecting the withdrawng of the troops, garriſons, or ſettlements of either party in the territory of the other; that is, whether when the Spaniſh garriſons withdraw, they are to leave the works ſtanding, or to demoliſh them; and until, by an additional article to the Treaty, the real property of the inhabitants ſhall be ſecured; and likewiſe, until the Spaniſh Officers are ſure, the Indians will be pacific.——The two firſt queſtions, if to be determined by Negociation, might be made ſubjects of diſcuſſion for years; and as no limitation of time can be preſcribed to the other, a certainty in the opinion of the Spaniſh officers, that the Indians will be pacific, it will be impoſſible to ſuffer it to remain an obſtacle to the fulfilment of the treaty, on the part of Spain.

To remove the firſt difficulty, I have determined to leave it to the diſcretion of the Officers of his Catholic Majeſty, when they withdraw his troops from the forts within the territory of the United States, either to leave the works ſtanding, or to demoliſh them.—And to remove the ſecond, I ſhall cauſe an aſſurance to be publiſhed, and to be particularly communicated to the Miniſter of His Catholic Majeſty, and to the Governor of Louiſiana, that the ſettlers or occupants of the lands in queſtion, ſhall not be diſturbed in their poſſeſſions by the troops of the United States; but, on the contrary, that they ſhall be protected in all their lawful claims; and to prevent or remove every doubt on this point, it merits the conſideration of Congreſs, whether it will not be expedient immediately to paſs a law, giving poſitive aſſurances to thoſe inhabitants, who by fair and regular grants, or by occupancy, have obtained legal titles, or equitable claims to lands in that country, prior to the final ratification of the Treaty between the United States and Spain, on the 5th April, 1796.

This country is rendered peculiarly valuable by its inhabitants, who are repreſented to amount to nearly four thouſand, generally well affected and much attached to the United States, and zealous for the eſtabliſhment of a government under their authority.

I therefore recommend to your conſideration the expediency of erecting a government in the diſtrict of the Natchez, ſimilar to that eſtabliſhed for the territory North-Weſt of the river Ohio; but with certain modifications relative to titles, or to claims of juriſdiction of any individual State.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 12, 1797.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

TRANSLATED FOR THE MINERVA.

Cape Francois, May 23 1797.

An Engliſh ſquadron, under Gen. Abercrombie, arrived before Porto Rico, with 40 or 50 tranſports, and had actually effected a debarkation, relying much on the good underſtanding already prepared for the expidition. Indeed, the moment the ſquadron made its appearance, the cannon in the Fort were all ſpiked—ſome French people immediately applied to the governor, to offer their ſervices with zeal. The governor inſtantly ordered other cannon from the Arſenal to replace thoſe which treachery had rendered uſeleſs. He permitted about 2000 Frenchmen who were reſidents in the city or employed in the privateers, to join the garriſon: He confided to them the defence of one of the forts.—Pleaſed with his honorable harmony, they haſtened to their poſt, and no ſooner had the Engliſh fleet approached within half cannon ſhot, than they diſplayed, on a ſmall redoubt, the national flag. We are told on ſeeing it, Gen. Abercrombie was vexed and ſwore in a rage, —"Wherever we go, we find this infernal nation."—The garriſons of the forts who had well calculated that the Engliſh would advance with confidence, in expectation of being well received by their friends, ſeized the favourable moment for firing on them—which was well ſeconded by the land forces. They made about 2000 priſoners, killed 4 or 500, ſunk one veſſel and a frigate, and compelled a third to run aſhore.—It is ſaid that nine men, accuſed of treaſon, have been hung.

OFFICIAL AND IMPORTANT.

(Copy of the Original.)

His Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Captain, off Cadiz, April 11, '97.

SIR,

In conſequence of the unprovoked declaration of war, by the king of Spain, againſt his Britannic majeſty and the Britiſh nation, it is thought right that Spain ſhould no longer have any trade. I have therefore the honour to acquaint you that no neutral veſſel will be permitted, in future, to enter or leave the port of Cadiz; unleſs by leave obtained from me, or the commander in chief of the Britiſh Fleet—and that, from this moment, Cadiz, is to be conſidered as a blockaded port. I have the honour to be,

Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant.

(Signed) *Horatio Nelſon.*

To the Daniſh Conſul, Cadiz.

Joſeph Yznardy, Eſquire,

Pro Conſul General of the United States of America, in Cadiz, &c.

It is hereby made known, in the name of the Government of the United States, that it is mete, and is neceſſary, for the better ſecurity of Commerce, that all veſſels now in the bay, cleared by this conſulate, ſhould ſuſpend their ſailing until further orders; and, whatever Captain tranſgreſſes this Notice, is to be accountable for all and every conſequence which may reſult from his diſobedience, either againſt any particular American citizen, or the nation at large.

Cadiz 14th April, '97.

NEW HAVEN, June 14.

On Wedneſday the 7th inſtant, the Epiſcopal Convention of this State, met in St. James's Church, at Derby.

The moſt important Point, which engaged their Attention, was the Election of a Biſhop, the Reverend Doctor Bowden, by Reaſon of bodily Infirmity, having declined that Office. The Reverend Mr. Abraham Jarvis, Rector of Chriſt Church, Middletown, was unanimouſly elected by the Clergy, and unanimouſly approved by the Laity. His amiable Character and reſpectable Abilities, afford Ground to the Friends of the Church, to Hope to Unity, Peace, and Happineſs.

NEWPORT, JUNE 20.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet in this Town, on Monday next, by Adjournment.

On Friday laſt the Circuit Court of the United States opened in this Town, when Chief Juſtice Elliſworth delivered an excellent Charge to the Grand Jury.

We are informed, that WILLIAM MARCHANT, Eſq; is appointed by the Artillery Company of this Town, to pronounce an Oration on the 4th of July next, being the Anniverſary of American Independence.

The Providence Company now performing at the Theatre in that Town, with great Approbation, will be here the enſuing Week.

A Correſpondent informs, that on the 7th Inſt. as Mr. Samuel Dunwell, in a Boat, in Company with a Number of others, were returning from Fiſhing, paſſing Cattle-Hill, ſuddenly the Boat was ſtruck, with a violent Motion, which threw her Bows out of Water, by a Fiſh.——The Stroke was ſo great, that, notwithſtanding the Boat was in good Headway, with her Sails extended each Side, was forced back at the Rate of Three Knots.——The Fiſh ſeized on her Bow, from her black Streak under the Gunwale-Streak down to her Keel, where there are viſible Marks of his Teeth, leaving a Number behind broke, one of which being extracted, contained Three Quarters of an Inch triangular Form.—He let go, and ſeized her again little abaft, tore a Number of Streaks off the Laps quite to the Nail Heads, piercing ſeveral Holes in the Cedar, ſtarting the Heading forward, ſplit the Garbord Streak conſiderably: He gradually ſlipt aft, lifting the Boat almoſt out of Water, as he went.——He was ſuppoſed to be Twice as large as the Boat.—By the Marks he left behind, his Jaws muſt have expanded at leaſt Four Feet; his Size muſt be very great, as the Boat, with what ſhe contained, could not weigh leſs than Three Thouſand Weight.—She leaked ſo much, it was with great Difficulty they got her in.

DIED]—At Eaſt Greenwich, THOMAS CASEY, Eſq; in the 91ſt Year of his Age

—At Middletown, Mr. DANIEL PECKHAM, aged 87.

Mr. BARBER,

As the Names of thoſe Gentlemen that conſtitute the Committee of Inſpection relative to the Alms-Houſe, Work-Houſe and Penſioners, were through Omiſſion not mentioned in your laſt Mercury, in the Liſt of Town Officers, pleaſe to publiſh the following:

In TOWN-MEETING, *Newport, June 6, 1797,*

Voted and Reſolved, That Samuel Vinſor, Caleb Greene, William Langley, John Yeomans, John Slocum, and Thomas Weaver, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee; Two of which Committee by Rotation monthly, or oftener, if they think proper, ſhall viſit the Alms Houſe, Work Houſe, and Penſioners;—examine into their Situation, Cleanſing, and Support, and report to the Town-Council.

Witneſs, JONATHAN ALMY, *Town Clerk*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, June 19.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Nabby, Munro,	St. Kitts
—— Harmony, Weſt,	New York
Sloop George, Brown,	Ditto
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Ditto
—— Eagle, Earl,	Charleſton
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Eunice, Allin,	St. Croix
Schooner Betſy, Southwick,	Boſton
Sloop Concord Cahoone,	New York
—— George, Brown,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Swallow, Coaloner,	Ditto

LINSEED OIL.

THE Subſcribers have juſt received, and are now ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, LINSEED OIL, of the firſt Quality—at their Medicine Store in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's.——Alſo—Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. as uſual.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, per Caſk or Gallon.

Beſt London White Lead, per Cask or ſmaller Quantity,

Spaniſh Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Letharge, white Vitriol, Painter's Braſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—Putty.

Newport, June 19, 1797

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Doctor *SABBE,*

Native of *France,* Sufferer by the unfortunate Circumſtances of the War, propoſes to open a SCHOOL, for the Purpoſe of teaching the young Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town, the *French* Language.——Thoſe who incline to take Leſſons in that Branch, will pleaſe to apply at Capt. ROBERT POTTER's——where Doctor *SABBE* Lodges—and where the Subſcription is now open.——His Terms are 2 Dollars Entrance, and 5 Dollars a Quarter, at his School Room; or 3 Dollars Entrance, and 6 Dollars for private Leſſons.——If a ſufficient Number ſhould apply, by the 25th *June*, 1797, his School will commence, otherwiſe this Propoſal will be given up.

Newport, June 15, 1797.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Portſmouth, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of DAVID EARLE, late of Portſmouth, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and one Year being allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe: We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above Term.

WILLIAM ANTHONY,
JOB DURFEE.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH EARLE, *Adminiſt.*

Portſmouth, June 12 1797.

THE Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of South-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims which may be exhibited againſt the Eſtate of Mr. JEREMIAH BROWN, late of South-Kingſtown, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, hereby requeſt all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the 8th Day of May laſt, that being the Time allowed by ſaid Council.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
JAMES SHEARMAN, jun.

South-Kingſtown, June 13 1797.

All Perſons any way indebted to ſaid Eſtate are called on to make immediate Payment to

JEREMIAH BROWN, *Executor.*

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

BEST Portſmouth-Prime MOLASSES, by Hogſhead; FLOUR per Barrel, firſt Quality; Muſcovado SUGARS, per Barrel.

THE

ELEPHANT,

ACCORDING to the Account of the celebrated BUFFON, is the moſt reſpectable Animal in the World. In ſize, he ſurpaſſes all other terreſtial Creatures; and, by his Intelligence, he makes as near an Approach to Man, as Matter can approach Spirit. A ſufficient Proof that there is not too much ſaid of the Knowledge of this Animal is, that the Proprietor having been abſent for ten Weeks, the Moment he arrived at the Door of his Apartment, and ſpoke to the Keeper, the Animal's Knowledge was beyond any doubt confirmed by the Cries he uttered forth, till his Friend came within Reach of his Trunk, with which he careſſed him, to the Aſtoniſhment of all thoſe who ſaw him. This moſt curious animal is juſt arrived from *Philadelphia*, on his way to *Boſton*.——He will juſt ſtay to give the citizens of *Newport* an Opportunity to ſee this aſtoniſhing animal. He is only four Years old, and weighs about 3000 Weight, and don't come to his Growth till he is between 30 and 40 Years old. He meaſures from the End of his Trunk to the End of his Tail 15 Feet 8 Inches, and round the Body 10 Feet 6 Inches, round his Head 7 Feet 2 Inches, round his Leg, above his Knee, 3 Feet 3 Inches, round his Ankle 2 Feet 2 Inches. He eats 130 Weight a Day, and drinks all Kinds of ſpirituous Liquors; ſome Days he has drank 20 Bottles of Porter, drawing the Corks with his Trunk. He is ſo tame that he Travels looſe, and never has offered to hurt any Body. He appeared on the Stage, at the new Theatre in *Philadelphia*, to the great Satisfaction of a reſpectable Aſſembly.

☞ The Elephant having deſtroyed many Papers of Conſequence, it is recommended to Viſitors, not to come near him with ſuch Papers.

*** He is to be ſeen at Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee Houſe, *this Day only*——On *Wedneſday* at *Tiverton*—and on *Thurſday* at *Briſtol*.

Admittance, One Quarter of a Dollar—Children, One Eighth of a Dollar.

Newport, June 20, 1797.

THEATRE—NEWPORT.

This EVENING, *June* 20, 1797,

Will be preſented,

A GRAND MEDLEY OF

ENTERTAINMENTS,

ACT THE FIRST.

By the Power of Light, will be performed the Comic Scene between the

Old Beggarman, and *Tavern-Keeper,*

LIKEWISE——THE

Broken Bridge—*or,* Diſappointed Traveller.

To conclude with the Death of the DUCK.

ACT THE SECOND.

By a curious Pruſſian Fanticuna, an Interlude taken from the mournful Ballad of

The BABES in the WOOD.

In the Courſe of the Exhibition, will be performed, a Variety of *Philoſophical Experiments,* too numerous to be inſerted.

BOX, 1/6. PITT, 1/1½. GALLERY 9d.

Doors to be open at 7 o'Clock, and the Performance to commence at 8.

☞ AN unfortunate Gentleman, of good Character and Education, wiſhes to find employ in ſome Gentleman's Family, the preſent Summer, in Town or Country, as private Inſtructor of the French Language. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs the Public,

That he has juſt Opened, at his Store oppoſite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE's,

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon—Among which are,

A Variety of Calicoes Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muſlins; Mens' Cotton. Plated, Silk and Thread Hoſe; Muſlin and Chintz Shawls; 4 and 7 4 wide Iriſh Linens, a large Aſſortment of Gentlemens' and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Sattins; an Aſſortment of Marſeilles Veſt Patterns; Dimities and Muſlinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams—Sarſnets and Luteſtrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, an Aſſortment of Cravats; an Aſſortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamborens, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thickſets and Velvets; Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths; Superfine and coarſe Caſſimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d to 2/6 per Yard—and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate

Alſo Rice and Indigo by the Caſk or ſmaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn—All which he is determined to ſell, on very low Terms.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

formed, that the ſignal abovementioned was the purpoſe of aſſembling the Delegates on board the Atlas, to communicate the contents of a letter juſt received from the Deputies, who were deſpatched from the above ſhips on Friday laſt to confer with the Delegates at Portſmouth; the ſubject of which we are informed is, that they are perfectly ſatisfied with the manner in which their grievances have been ſettled at Spithead, and enjoining the crews of the ſhips here to return to their former obedience and diſcipline, which we are happy to ſay, by the accounts received by the Majeſtic's boat's crew were actually taking place.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

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Gentlemen of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I have received information from the Commiſſioner appointed on the part of the United States, purſuant to the 3d article of our Treaty with Spain, that the running and marking of the Boundary Line between the Colonies of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and the Territory of the United States, have been delayed by the Officers of his Catholic Majeſty; and that they have declared their intention to maintain his troops, from Military poſts they occupy within the territory of the United States, until the two Governments ſhall, by Negociation, have ſettled the meaning of the 2d article, reſpecting the withdrawing of the troops, garriſons, or ſettlements of either party in the territory of the other; that is, whether when the Spaniſh garriſons withdraw, they are to leave the works ſtanding, or to demoliſh them; and until, by an additional article to the Treaty, the real property of the inhabitants ſhall be ſecured; and likewiſe, until the Spaniſh Officers are ſure, the Indians will be pacific.——The two firſt queſtions, if to be determined by Negociation, might be made ſubjects of diſcuſſion for years; and as no limitation of time can be preſcribed to the other, a certainty in the opinion of the Spaniſh officers, that the Indians will be pacific, it will be impoſſible to ſuffer it to remain an obſtacle to the fulfilment of the treaty, on the part of Spain.

To remove the firſt difficulty, I have determined to leave it to the diſcretion of the Officers of his Catholic Majeſty, when they withdraw his troops from the forts within the territory of the United States, either to leave the works ſtanding, or to demoliſh them.—And to remove the ſecond, I ſhall cauſe an aſſurance to be publiſhed, and to be particularly communicated to the Miniſter of His Catholic Majeſty, and to the Governor of Louiſiana, that the ſettlers or occupants of the lands in queſtion, ſhall not be diſturbed in their poſſeſſions by the troops of the United States; but, on the contrary, that they ſhall be protected in all their lawful claims; and to prevent or remove every doubt on this point, it merits the conſideration of Congreſs, whether it will not be expedient immediately to paſs a law, giving poſitive aſſurances to thoſe inhabitants, who by fair and regular grants, or by occupancy, have obtained legal titles, or equitable claims to lands in that country, prior to the final ratification of the Treaty between the United States and Spain, on the 5th April, 1796.

This country is rendered peculiarly valuable by its inhabitants, who are repreſented to amount to nearly four thouſand, generally well affected and much attached to the United States, and zealous for the eſtabliſhment of a government under their authority.

I therefore recommend to your conſideration the expediency of erecting a government in the diſtrict of the Natchez ſimilar to that eſtabliſhed for the territory North-Weſt of the river Ohio; but with certain modifications relative to titles, or to claims of juriſdiction of any individual State.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 12, 1797.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

TRANSLATED FOR THE MINERVA.

Cape Francois, May 23, 1797.

An Engliſh ſquadron, under Gen. Abercrombie, arrived before Porto Rico, with 40 or 50 tranſports, and had actually effected a debarkation, relying much on the good underſtanding already prepared for the expidition. Indeed, the moment the ſquadron made its appearance, the cannon in the Fort were all ſpiked—ſome French people immediately applied to the governor, to offer their ſervices with zeal. The governor inſtantly ordered other cannon from the Arſenal to replace thoſe which treachery had rendered uſeleſs. He permitted about 1000 Frenchmen who were reſidents in the city or employed in the privateers, to join the garriſon: He confided to them the defence of one of the forts.—Pleaſed with his honorable harmony, they haſtened to their poſt, and no ſooner had the Engliſh fleet approached within half cannon ſhot, than they diſplayed, on a ſmall redoubt, the national flag. We are told on ſeeing it, Gen. Abercrombie was vexed and ſwore in a rage, —"Wherever we go, we find this infernal nation."—The garriſons of the forts who had well calculated that the Engliſh would advance with confidence, in expectation of being well received by their friends, ſeized the favourable moment for firing on them—which was well ſeconded by the land forces. They made about 1000 priſoners, killed 4 or 500, ſunk one veſſel and a frigate, and compelled a third to run aſhore.—It is ſaid that nine men, accuſed of treaſon, have been hung.

OFFICIAL AND IMPORTANT.

(Copy of the Original.)

His Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Captain, off Cadiz, April 11, '97.

SIR,

In conſequence of the unprovoked declaration of war, by the king of Spain, againſt his Britannic majeſty and the Britiſh nation, it is thought right that Spain ſhould no longer have any trade. I have therefore the honour to acquaint you that no neutral veſſel will be permitted, in future, to enter or leave the port of Cadiz; unleſs by leave obtained from me, or the commander in chief of the Britiſh Fleet—and that, from this moment, Cadiz, is to be conſidered as a blockaded port. I have the honour to be,

Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant.

(Signed) *Horatio Nelſon.*

To the Daniſh Conſul, Cadiz.

Joſeph Yznardy, Eſquire,

Pro Conſul General of the United States of America, in Cadiz, &c.

It is hereby made known, in the name of the Government of the United States, that it is mete, and is neceſſary, for the better ſecurity of Commerce, that all veſſels now in the bay, cleared by this conſulate, ſhould ſuſpend their ſailing until further orders; and, whatever Captain tranſgreſſes this Notice, is to be accountable for all and every conſequence which may reſult from his diſobedience, either againſt any particular American citizen, or the nation at large.

Cadiz 14th April, '97.

NEWHAVEN, June 14.

On Wedneſday the 7th inſtant, the Epiſcopal Convention of this State, met in St. James's Church, at Derby.

The moſt important Point, which engaged their Attention, was the Election of a Biſhop, the Reverend Doctor Bowden, by Reaſon of bodily Infirmity, having declined that Office. The Reverend Mr. Abraham Jarvis, Rector of Chriſt Church, Middletown, was unanimouſly elected by the Clergy, and unanimouſly approved by the Laity. His amiable Character and reſpectable Abilities, afford Ground to the Friends of the Church, to Hope to Unity, Peace, and Happineſs.

NEWPORT, JUNE 20.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are to meet in this Town, on Monday next, by Adjournment.

On Friday laſt the Circuit Court of the United States opened in this Town, when Chief Juſtice Ellſworth delivered an excellent Charge to the Grand Jury.

We are informed, that WILLIAM MARCHANT, Eſq; is appointed by the Artillery Company of this Town, to pronounce an Oration on the 4th of July next, being the Anniverſary of American Independence.

The Providence Company now performing at the Theatre in that Town, with great Approbation, will be here the enſuing Week.

A Correſpondent informs, that on the 7th Inſt. as Mr. Samuel Dunwell, in a Boat, in Company with a Number of others, were returning from Fiſhing, paſſing Caſtle-Hill, ſuddenly the Boat was ſtruck, with a violent Motion, which threw her Bows out of Water, by a Fiſh.——The Stroke was ſo great, that, notwithſtanding the Boat was in good Headway, with her Sails extended each Side, was forced back at the Rate of Three Knots.——The Fiſh ſeized on her Bow, from her black Streak under the Gunwale-Streak down to her Keel, where there are viſible Marks of his Teeth, leaving a Number behind broke, one of which being extracted, contained Three Quarters of an Inch triangular Form.—He let go, and ſeized her again little abaft, tore a Number of Streaks off the Laps quite to the Nail Heads, piercing ſeveral Holes in the Cedar, ſtarting the Heading forward, ſplit the Garbord Streak conſiderably: He gradually ſlipt aft, lifting the Boat almoſt out of Water, as he went.——He was ſuppoſed to be Twice as large as the Boat.—By the Marks he left behind, his Jaws muſt have expanded at leaſt Four Feet; his Size muſt be very great, as the Boat, with what ſhe contained, could not weigh leſs than Three Thouſand Weight.—She leaked ſo much, it was with great Difficulty they got her in.

DIED]—At Eaſt Greenwich, THOMAS CASEY, Eſq; in the 91ſt Year of his Age

—At Middletown, Mr. DANIEL PECKHAM, aged 87.

Mr. BARBER,

As the Names of thoſe Gentlemen that conſtitute the Committee of Inſpection relative to the Alms-Houſe, Work-Houſe and Penſioners, were through Omiſſion not mentioned in your laſt Mercury, in the Liſt of Town Officers, pleaſe to publiſh the following:

In TOWN-MEETING, *Newport, June 6, 1797,*

Voted and Reſolved, That Samuel Vinſor, Caleb Greene, William Langley, John Yeomans, John Slocum, and Thomas Weaver, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee; Two of which Committee by Rotation monthly, or oftener, if they think proper, ſhall viſit the Alms Houſe, Work Houſe, and Penſioners;—examine into their Situation, Cloathing, and Support, and report to the Town-Council.

Witneſs, JONATHAN ALMY, *Town Clerk*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, June 19.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Nabby, Munro,	St. Kitts
—— Harmony, Weſt,	New York
Sloop George, Brown,	Ditto
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Ditto
—— Eagle, Earl,	Charleſton
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Eunice, Allin,	St. Croix
Schooner Betſy, Southwick,	Boſton
Sloop Concord Cahoone,	New York
—— George, Brown,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Swallow, Chaloner,	Ditto

LINSEED OIL.

THE Subſcribers have juſt received, and are now ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, LINSEED OIL, of the firſt Quality—at their Medicine Store in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY'S.——Alſo—Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. as uſual.

JAMES TAYLOR & CO.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, per Caſk or Gallon.

Beſt London White Lead, per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity,

Spaniſh Brown, Ditto Ditto,

Whiting, Ditto Ditto,

Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,

Red Lead, Patent Yellow,

Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue,

Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Letharge, white Vitriol, Painter's Braſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—Putty.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Doctor *SABBE,*

Native of *France,* Sufferer by the unfortunate Circumſtances of the War, propoſes to open a SCHOOL, for the Purpoſe of teaching the young Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town, the *French* Language.——Thoſe who incline to take Leſſons in that Branch, will pleaſe to apply at Capt. ROBERT POTTER'S——where Doctor *SABBE* Lodges—and where the Subſcription is now open.——His Terms are 2 Dollars Entrance, and 5 Dollars a Quarter, at his School Room; or 3 Dollars Entrance, and 6 Dollars for private Leſſons.——If a ſufficient Number ſhould apply, by the 25th *June,* 1797, his School will commence, otherwiſe this Propoſal will be given up.

Newport, June 15, 1797.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Portſmouth, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of DAVID EARLE, late of Portſmouth, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and one Year being allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe: We hereby give Notice to all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them, if they ſee fit, to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the above Term.

WILLIAM ANTHONY,

JOB DURFEE.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

ELIZABETH EARLE, *Adminiſt.*

Portſmouth, June 12, 1797.

THE Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of South-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims which may be exhibited againſt the Eſtate of Mr. JEREMIAH BROWN, late of South-Kingſtown, Yeoman, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, hereby requeſt all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the 8th Day of May laſt, that being the Time allowed by ſaid Council.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

JAMES SHEARMAN, jun.

South-Kingſtown, June 13, 1797.

All Perſons any way indebted to ſaid Eſtate are called on to make immediate Payment to

JEREMIAH BROWN, *Executor.*

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

BEST Port-au-Prince MOLASSES, by Hogſhead; FLOUR, per Barrel, firſt Quality; Muſcovado SUGARS, per Barrel.

THE

ELEPHANT,

ACCORDING to the Account of the celebrated BUFFON, is the moſt reſpectable Animal in the World. In ſize, he ſurpaſſes all other terreſtial Creatures; and, by his Intelligence, he makes as near an Approach to Man, as Matter can approach Spirit. A ſufficient Proof that there is not too much ſaid of the Knowledge of this Animal is, that the Proprietor having been abſent for ten Weeks, the Moment he arrived at the Door of his Apartment, and ſpoke to the Keeper, the Animal's Knowledge was beyond any doubt confirmed by the Cries he uttered forth, till his Friend came within Reach of his Trunk, with which he careſſed him, to the Aſtoniſhment of all thoſe who ſaw him. This moſt curious animal is juſt arrived from *Philadelphia,* on his way to *Boſton.*——He will juſt ſtay to give the citizens of *Newport* an Opportunity to ſee this aſtoniſhing animal. He is only four Years old, and weighs about 3000 Weight, and don't come to his Growth till he is between 30 and 40 Years old. He meaſures from the End of his Trunk to the End of his Tail 15 Feet 8 Inches, and round the Body 10 Feet 6 Inches, round his Head 7 Feet 2 Inches, round his Leg, above his Knee, 3 Feet 3 Inches, round his Ankle 2 Feet 2 Inches. He eats 130 Weight a Day, and drinks all Kinds of ſpirituous Liquors; ſome Days he has drank 20 Bottles of Porter, drawing the Corks with his Trunk. He is ſo tame that he Travels looſe, and never has offered to hurt any Body. He appeared on the Stage, at the new Theatre in *Philadelphia,* to the great Satisfaction of a reſpectable Aſſembly.

☞ The Elephant having deſtroyed many Papers of Conſequence, it is recommended to Viſitors, not to come near him with ſuch Papers.

*** He is to be ſeen at Mr. TOWNSEND'S Coffee Houſe, *this Day only*——On *Wedneſday* at *Tiverton*—and on *Thurſday* at *Briſtol.*

Admittance, One Quarter of a Dollar—Children, One Eighth of a Dollar.

Newport, June 20, 1797.

THEATRE—NEWPORT.

This EVENING, *June 20, 1797,*

Will be preſented,

A GRAND MEDLEY OF

ENTERTAINMENTS,

ACT THE FIRST.

By the Power of Light, will be performed the Comic Scene between the

Old Beggarman, and *Tavern-Keeper.*

LIKEWISE——THE

Broken Bridge—*or,* Diſappointed Traveller.

To conclude with the Death of the DUCK.

ACT THE SECOND.

By a curious Pruſſian Fanticuna, an Interlude taken from the mournful Ballad of

The BABES in the WOOD.

In the Courſe of the Exhibition, will be performed, a Variety of *Philoſophical Experiments,* too numerous to be inſerted.

BOX, 1/6. PITT, 1/1½. GALLERY 9d.

Doors to be open at 7 o'Clock, and the Performance to commence at 8.

☞ AN unfortunate Gentleman, of good Character and Education, wiſhes to find employ in ſome Gentleman's Family, the preſent Summer, in Town or Country, as private Inſtructor of the French Language. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, June 19, 1797.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs the Public,

That he has juſt Opened, at his Store oppoſite Mr. ETHAN CLARKE'S,

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the Seaſon—Among which are,

A Variety of Calicoes Chintzes and Patches; Book and Jaconet Muſlins; Mens' Cotton, Plated, Silk and Thread Hoſe; Muſlin and Chintz Shawls; ¾ and Yard wide Iriſh Linens, a large Aſſortment of Gentlemens' and Ladies' Beaver Hats; a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Sattins; an Aſſortment of Marſeilles Veſt Patterns; Dimities and Muſlinets; Cotton and Linen Apron Checks; Cotton and Linen Shirting Ditto; Ginghams—Sarſnets and Luteſtrings, of different Colours; Brown and White Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs; an Aſſortment of Cravats; an Aſſortment of Ladies' Morocco Shoes and Slippers; Tamboreens, Moreens, Shalloons, Tammies, Sattinet, Durants, Thickſets and Velvets; Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths; Superfine and coarſe Caſſimeres; Flannel, Baize, Coating, Duffil, and a large Supply of India Cottons, from 10d to 2/6 per Yard—and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate

Alſo Rice and Indigo by the Caſk or ſmaller Quantity; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and Corn—All which he is determined to ſell, on very low Terms.

Newport, May 22, 1797.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Capt. KIDD's Succeſſor.

Extract from a manuſcript Parody, addreſſed to the Goddeſs of Speculation, by a votary, confined within limits not ſo extenſive as the boundaries of Georgia, nor ſo narrow as a dead man's demeſne in a church yard.

I Purchas'd Georgia land as I fail'd, as I fail'd
I purchas'd Georgia land as I fail'd,
I purchas'd Georgia land, made up of rocks and ſand;
But I paid in notes of hand——and *I fail'd.*

To the PRINTER at Newport, and elſewhere

The following Lines were found in a Junk Bottle, S W by W. from Noman's Land, within ſight of Land on the 2d of June, 1797, by Meſſieurs Fortunatus Peaſe, Joſeph Tillan and Capt. Silas Cottle: ——

"THIS will let that perſon know how I came by my End. Was for a young Ladey in Newport Rhode-Iſland where I firſt found her and She would keep my Compeny for two years, but while I was a Voige to Sea and She took up with another man which proves my Ruin and I Could not but make way with my Self, the Night the 21ſt Day of April I did Drownd my Self. Whoever ſhould get this, I wiſh you would let the world know what became of me and all my friends in the public prints. I was born in Portſmouth Newhampſhire my Name is CHARLS ROBISON So no more."

(A true Copy)

The Hon. JABEZ BOWEN,
GRAND MASTER.

The annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Moſt Ancient and Honorable Society of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, will be held at the State-Houſe in Newport, on Monday the 26th Inſtant, at 9 o'Clock, A. M. in Order to tranſact the neceſſary Buſineſs, and to celebrate the Feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt; when and where the Officers and Members thereof, alſo the Maſter and Wardens of Lodges under its Juriſdiction, and every Brother within the State, are invited to attend.

By Order,
JOHN HANDY, *Grand Sec'ry.*
June 6, 1797.

THE Subſcribers, being appointed by the Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims, which may be exhibited againſt the Eſtate of ABIGAIL and REBECCA SANFORD, late of ſaid Newport, Spinſters, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—hereby requeſt thoſe having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit the ſame to either of us within Six Months from the Date hereof.

JONATHAN WILSON,
NORTON THURSTON.

Newport, 4th June, 1797.

Thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment to
ROBERT ROGERS, *Adminiſtrator.*

A Middle aged Woman, accuſtomed to the Care of an Infant, and who can be well recommended, may hear of an advantageous Situation in a private Family, by applying to the Printer. *June* 6.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER BETSY, about 40 Tons Burthen, now lying at the long Wharf; ſhe is well found, and may be fitted for Sea at a ſmall Expence. Apply to JOSEPH COZZENS.

Who has for Sale,
Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine, by the Barrel; Cyprus Shingles, by the Thouſand, and Pipe and Hogſhead Staves, Ditto.
Newport, May 29, 1797.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,
At their Shop, next Northward of Mrs. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, Weſt-India and New England Rum, per Hogſhead, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel.

Raiſins per Caſk—Chocolate per Box, Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as uſual—Cheap for Caſh.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.
BEEF, by the Barrel,
A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.

Alſo another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

Two Townſhips in the Diſtrict of Main, which will be ſold at 50 Cents per Acre.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

H E

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the 29th of June next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M, if not ſold before at private Sale, (if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day)

All that pleaſantly ſituated real Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, Eſq; (deceaſed) ſituate South of the Parade, and fronting Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }
Newport, May 16, 1797.

Gun Powder
Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Caſk or Pound.

Alſo—Seventy four Barrels Freſh Superfine FLOUR, juſt come to Hand. Apply to PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

For Sale, by
William & Tho. Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General-Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;
ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholeſale and Retail.

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE

☞ Likewiſe—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,
Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,
A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

CLARKE COOKE,

Next Door, but One, North of the New-Church Lane,

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, that he has received from New York, a general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, of the moſt faſhionable Kind, and lateſt Importation, which he is now ſelling as low as can be bought in the New-England States, amongſt which are—

London ſuperfine Broad-Cloths and Caſſimeres, of the moſt faſhionable Colours—Marſeilles Quilting for Veſts——Chintzes and Calicoes that are 4-4 and 9-8 Wide, very faſhionable Colours.

Alſo a Conſignment of Yard Wide Iriſh Linens, which will be ſold very cheap by the Piece or ſingle Yard, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

He carries on the Tailor's Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and Gentlemen can be furniſhed with complete Suits at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

NEW GOODS

From EUROPE, *and the* EAST-INDIES.

A very general Aſſortment
Imported in the laſt Ships,
And now ſelling, by Wholeſale and Retail, At the uſual low Prices, by

Thomas Green
AND CO.

At the well-known Sign of the BUCK, Near the RED MARKET,

Where the beſt Attention will be paid to their old Friends, and all others who ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. Home-made Tow-Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Caſh, as uſual.

May 16, 1797.

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,
6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.
AND
50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES.

Newport, March 28, 1797.

ATLAS.

Will Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, the elegant young Horſe *ATLAS*—ſired by the noted imported Engliſh Horſe NIMROD, out of a large, handſome, half-blooded Bay Mare.—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high:—For Size, Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New England States.——Will cover for Six Dollars the Seaſon, or for Four Dollars the ſingle Leap: After which, Three Dollars more will intitle them to the Seaſon; where good Attendance will be given.——Good Paſturing for Mares, at a reaſonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Young Nimrod,

A dark bay, of ſize, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Seaſon at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Eight Dollars for an inſured Colt.——Good Paſturing for Mares, at 3s. per Week.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Juſt received, and now ſelling,

Robert Lawton,

At his Shop, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extenſive Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the lateſt and moſt faſhionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad cloths, and Caſſimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Veſting—Nankineets, Jeans and Fuſtians—many entire new figured Calicoes and a great Variety of Muſlins, and Ladies and Gentlemens' faſhionable Beaver HATS.

Likewiſe, changeable Luteſtrings and Tiffinies of various Colours, &c. &c. &c.

BY Requeſt, the Subſcriber intends opening a
DRAWING-SCHOOL,
for Miſſes, on the 12th Day of this Month at his present and uſual Situation.

SAMUEL KING.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

FOR SALE BY
Jonathan Congdon,
At his Shop, a few Rods South of the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe, Providence,
One Hundred Dozen of Bartlett SCYTHES.

5th Month 29th 1797.

Freſh Teas.

BEST HYSON by the Cheſt——BOHEA, by the Cheſt, and Half Cheſt, juſt received from New York, and imported in the Ship ONTARIO, arrived there from CANTON, about Ten Days ſince.

To be Sold by
BENJAMIN HADWEN
In Thames Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

He has alſo for Sale, an Aſſortment of DRY GOODS as uſual, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1797.

Green & Tillinghaſt
Inform the Public,

That they have juſt received a large ſupply of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon——which they are ſelling at moſt reduced Prices, by

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Newport, May 29, 1797.

To be LET,
The Wharf, Stores, &c.
belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, ſituate on Eaſton's Point, and Poſſeſſion immediately given.——Alſo his MANSION HOUSE on the 19th of July next.—For Terms, apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, 15th May, 1797.

A New Aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon, and as cheap as can be afforded by any Perſon in Town or Country,

JUST OPENED
And ready for Sale, by
Sally M. Smith,
Two Doors Northward of the Corner of Ferry-Wharf, in Thames ſtreet.

☞ The ſmalleſt Favours, in the Line of her Buſineſs, will be gratefully received.

Newport, May 29, 1797.

Juſt Imported, and now Open
at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by
CHARLES LASSALE.

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and black Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.

From the FARMER's WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Capt. KIDD's Succeſſor.

Extract from a manuſcript Parody, addreſſed to the Goddeſs of Speculation, by a votary, confined within limits not ſo extenſive as the boundaries of Georgia, nor ſo narrow as a dead man's demeſne in a church yard.

I Purchas'd Georgia land as I ſail'd, as I ſail'd
I purchas'd Georgia land as I ſail'd,
I purchas'd Georgia land, made up of rocks and ſand;
But I paid in notes of hand——and *I fail'd.*

To the PRINTER at Newport, and elſewhere

The following Lines were found in a Junk Bottle, S W by W. from Noman's Land, within ſight of Land on the 2d of June, 1797, by Meſſieurs Fortunatus Peaſe, Joſeph Tillan and Capt. Silas Cottle: ——

"THIS will let that perſon know how I came by my End. Was for a young Ladey in Newport Rhode-Iſland where I firſt found her and She would keep my Compeny for two years, but while I was a Voige to Sea and She took up with another man which proves my Ruin and I Could not but make way with my Self, the Night the 21ſt Day of April I did Drownd my Self. Whoever ſhould get this, I wiſh you would let the world know what became of me and all my friends in the public prints, I was born in Portſmouth Newhampſhire my Name is CHARLS ROBISON So no more,"

(A true Copy)

The Hon. JABEZ BOWEN,
GRAND MASTER.

The annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Moſt Ancient and Honorable Society of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, will be held at the State-Houſe in Newport, on Monday the 26th Inſtant, at 9 o'Clock, A. M. in Order to tranſact the neceſſary Buſineſs, and to celebrate the Feaſt of St. John the Baptiſt; when and where the Officers and Members thereof, alſo the Maſter and Wardens of Lodges under its Juriſdiction, and every Brother within the State, are invited to attend.

By Order,
JOHN HANDY, *Grand Sec'ry.*
June 6, 1797.

THE Subſcribers, being appointed by the Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims, which may be exhibited againſt the Eſtate of ABIGAIL and REBECCA SANFORD, late of ſaid Newport, Spinſters, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—hereby requeſt thoſe having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit the ſame to either of us within Six Months from the Date hereof.

JONATHAN WILSON,
NORTON THURSTON.

Newport, 4th June, 1797.

Thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment to
ROBERT ROGERS, *Adminiſtrator.*

A Middle aged Woman, accuſtomed to the Care of an Infant, and who can be well recommended, may hear of an advantageous Situation in a private Family, by applying to the Printer. *June* 6.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER BETSY, about 40 Tons Burthen, now lying at the long Wharf; ſhe is well found, and may be fitted for Sea at a ſmall Expence. Apply to JOSEPH COZZENS.

Who has for Sale,
Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine, by the Barrel; Cyprus Shingles, by the Thouſand, and Pipe and Hogſhead Staves, Ditto.
Newport, May 29, 1797.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS FOR SALE,

MOLASSES, Weſt-India and New England Rum, per Hogſhead, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Beef and Pork, per Barrel.

Raiſins per Caſk—Chocolate per Box, Brandy—Gin—Bohea Tea—German Steel, &c. &c.—as uſual—— Cheap for Caſh.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix and Demarara Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Weſt India and New England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
BRANDY, by the Pipe or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
MOLASSES, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
A few Hogſheads of the firſt Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—and RICE—by the Barrel.
BEFF, by the Barrel,
A SLOOP, new, and complete for Sea, about 80 Tons Burthen.

Alſo another Sloop, new, and complete for Sea, about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town—To Let and Sell.

Two Townſhips in the Diſtrict of Main, which will be ſold at 50 Cents per Acre.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

H E

Carries on the BAKING Buſineſs, as uſual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longeſt Voyages, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

Newport, June 5, 1797.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the 29th of June next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M, if not ſold before at private Sale, (if the Weather be good, if not, the next fair Day)

All that pleaſantly ſituated real Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, Eſq; (deceaſed) ſituate South of the Parade, and fronting Two Streets.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }
Newport, May 16, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Caſk or Pound.

Alſo—Seventy-four Barrels Freſh Superfine FLOUR, juſt come to Hand. Apply to PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

For Sale, by
William & Tho. Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General-Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;
ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,
Wholeſale and Retail.
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—Ten Boxes of MOULD CANDLES—CHOCOLATE, by the Box—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,
Juſt Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,
A ſmall Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peaſe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radiſh; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; large double Pink, &c.

CLARKE COOKE,

Next Door, but One, North of the New-Church Lane,

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, that he has received from New York, a general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, of the moſt faſhionable Kind, and lateſt Importation, which he is now ſelling as low as can be bought in the New England States, amongſt which are—

London ſuperfine Broad-Cloths and Caſſimeres, of the moſt faſhionable Colours—Marſeilles Quilting for Veſts——Chintzes and Calicoes that are 4-4 and 9-8 Wide, very faſhionable Colours.

Alſo a Conſignment of Yard Wide Iriſh Linens, which will be ſold very cheap by the Piece or ſingle Yard, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

He carries on the Tailor's Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and Gentlemen can be furniſhed with complete Suits at the ſhorteſt Notice.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

NEW GOODS

From EUROPE, *and the* EAST-INDIES.

A very general Aſſortment
Imported in the laſt Ships,
And now ſelling, by Wholeſale and Retail, At the uſual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND CO.
At the well-known Sign of the BUCK, Near the RED MARKET,

Where the beſt Attention will be paid to their Old Friends, and all others who ſhall pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. Home-made Tow-Cloth, Flannel, and other Produce, will be received in Pay, equal to Caſh, as uſual.

May 16, 1797.

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,
6000 Buſhels of the beſt Iſle-of-May and St. Ubes SALT.
AND
50 Hogſheads of the beſt Quality MOLASSES.
Newport, March 28, 1797.

ATLAS.

Will Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, the elegant young Horſe *ATLAS*—ſired by the noted imported Engliſh Horſe NIMROD, out of a large, handſome, half-blooded Bay Mare.—He is coming Three Years old in June; of a blood Bay, about Sixteen Hands high:—For Size, Figure, and Movements, he is judged to be equal to any in the New England States.——Will cover for Six Dollars the Seaſon, or for Four Dollars the ſingle Leap: After which, Three Dollars more will intitle them to the Seaſon; where good Attendance will be given.——Good Paſturing for Mares, at a reaſonable Price.

JOHN TOWNSEND.
Newport, May 1, 1797.

Young Nimrod,

A dark bay, of ſize, Blood, and Figure, will Cover this Seaſon at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Eight Dollars for an inſured Colt.——Good Paſturing for Mares, at 3s. per Week.

Newport, May 1, 1797.

Juſt received, and now ſelling, by
Robert Lawton,
At his Shop, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

An extenſive Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, of the lateſt and moſt faſhionable Kind—among which are,

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad cloths, and Caſſimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Veſting—Nankineets, Jeans and Fuſtians—many entire new figured Calicoes and a great Variety of Muſlins, and Ladies and Gentlemens' faſhionable Beaver HATS.

Likewiſe, changeable Luteſtrings and Tiffinies of various Colours, &c. &c. &c.

BY Requeſt, the Subſcriber propoſes opening a
DRAWING-SCHOOL,
for Miſſes, on the 12th Day of this Month, at his pleaſant and retired Situation.

SAMUEL KING.
Newport, June 5, 1797.

FOR SALE BY
Jonathan Congdon,
At his Shop, a few Rods South of the Baptiſt Meeting Houſe, Providence,

One Hundred Dozen of Bartlett's SCYTHES.

5th Month 29th 1797.

Freſh Teas.

BEST HYSON by the Cheſt—BOHEA, by the Cheſt, and Half Cheſt, juſt received from New York, and imported in the Ship ONTARIO, arrived there from CANTON, about Ten Days ſince.

To be Sold by
BENJAMIN HADWEN,
In Thames Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

He has alſo for Sale, an Aſſortment of DRY GOODS as uſual, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1797.

Green & Tillinghaſt
Inform the Public,
That they have juſt received a large Supply of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon——which they are ſelling at the moſt reduced Prices, by
WHOLESALE and *RETAIL.*
Newport, May 29, 1797.

To be LET,
The Wharf, Stores, &c. belonging to WILLIAM REDWOOD, ſituate on Eaſton's Point, and Poſſeſſion immediately given.——Alſo his MANSION HOUSE on the 19th of July next.—For Terms, apply to V. WIGHTMAN.
Newport, 15th May, 1797.

A New Aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon, and as cheap as can be afforded by any Perſon in Town or Country,

JUST OPENED,
And ready for Sale, by
Sally M. Smith,
Two Doors Northward of the Corner of the Ferry-Wharf, in Thames ſtreet.

☞ The ſmalleſt Favours, in the Line of her Buſineſs, will be gratefully received.
Newport, May 29, 1797.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by
CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the neweſt Faſhion.